

## WATCH OUT AMERICA —

—o— Continued from page 1 —o—

certainly do not intend to abandon the Federal principle when the issue is compounded by a soft-on-communism central government, seeking to coerce a firmly anti-communist people. Our people have seen what was wrong, and protested vigorously. But they have done nothing adequate to put an end to the danger.

The sudden burst of opposition moved our Government to immediate action. President Kennedy sent two representatives to the Congo to arrange a cease-fire and a meeting between Adoula and Katanga's firm anti-communist leader, Moise Tshombe. By the time this appears, the Congo question may have been "settled" by an agreement between Adoula and Tshombe, or it may have faded from the front pages by the simple device of stirring up a new crisis elsewhere. The rather sudden invasion of Goa by the Indians serves—perhaps not by accident—to divert attention from the Congo.

We must not be fooled by such tactics. By bogging him down in a few weeks of parleying with Adoula and the UN, Tshombe's strength may be gently dissolved, so that if the conferences fail, he will not be able to renew his resistance to UN might. Those who oppose the attack on Katanga must keep constant vigil to be sure Tshombe is not defeated by guile, where he could not be defeated by force.

Our chief concern, however, is the future danger. We said this action in the Congo was a dress rehearsal for a fully established policy that military forces of the member nations of the UN are to be disbanded (except for "internal security") and the UN is to have armed forces strong enough to overcome the resistance of any member nation. This is the pattern for One Military World.

How would Americans feel if the UN tried to impose on them a centralized pro-communist government to which they were opposed?

You will say, "That is fantastic. It is irresponsible. It cannot happen here." Well, let us see.

The UN Charter provides for the disarmament of the member nations. It also provides for armed forces for the UN. Most of the members have been so dubious about this that it has never been put formally into effect. But under the Planners' interpretation of the "treaty clause" in our Constitution, Senatorial approval of a treaty makes its provisions part of our Constitutional law—however repugnant to the original Constitution.

Time after time spokesmen for the United States have given support—and funds—to establish precedents for UN armies superior to those of the free nations.

The program for disarmament submitted to the UN this last fall, when President Kennedy addressed the UN Assembly, follows the same line.

Why does the UN need armed forces? No one in power proposed that the UN employ forces from the small neutral nations to guard the borders of Hungary against invading Soviet tanks. That is the significant point. If the UN has military forces stronger than those of any nation, whom will they be used against? Who decides? Why are they never used against communist aggression?

It would take much time to list all the actions taken by the United States Government, from 1945 to today, in open or indirect support of a UN armed force strong enough to coerce any nation. It would take the same careful search to prove that our Government has never proposed any limits on such a dangerous concentration of power. But we cannot wait. The UN is acting in the Congo. The United States has acted to support the UN. The precedents for such UN force against its members remain unchallenged.

No possible benefit can come to the American people from permitting UN armed might to grow until it cannot be resisted. There is no place in the world where our foreign policy needs to be supported by UN military force. There is a clear and present danger that such military forces could one day be used against rebels in the United States who, like the people of Katanga, would not tolerate a pro-communist central government, and did not want to give up the Federal form of government for any reasons, even good ones.

The Congo issue is not finished. It is not far away. It is here and now. It cannot be settled unless it is settled right.

There is a powerful conservative uprising throughout the United States, as we said above.

Here is a program for these conservatives: No American intervention in the internal affairs of any nation.

No American support of UN intervention.

No American support of armed forces for the UN in any form, large or small, direct or indirect.

This is a program which Congress can make its own. It is the duty of Congress to lay down basic national policies. Let Congress speak out and rescind every action made so far by our Government or Congress, which might in time subject us to the same armed intervention our Government is today encouraging against the people of a helpless, far-off African state.

## California Patriot

To the party who printed the four page letter with red ink, March 13. We accept as genuine and appreciate this information. We welcome future contacts and know how to protect your identity. God bless and protect you.

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Beware of the "phony" flag-wavers, the smearers, and those who demand protection of the Constitution and our Government, but finance, plan and work for their destruction.

Write direct to—  
American Birthright Committee  
446 Isabel Street,  
Los Angeles (65), California.

## MONK IN ISRAEL SUES TO SETTLE AS A JEW

TEL AVIV, Israel, March 13 —A Carmelite monk living in Haifa sued in the High Court today for the right to settle in Israel as a Jew.

The monk, Brother Daniel, said he had been born a Jew and in converting to Roman Catholicism he had not relinquished his Jewish nationality.

He has applied several times for an immigrant's visa under the "Law of the Return," which says every Jew has the right to settle in Israel. But his applications have been rejected by the Minister of the Interior, Moshe Shapiro, who holds that the law does not apply to apostates.

Brother Daniel, through his lawyers, accordingly applied today for an order calling upon the Minister of the Interior to defend his refusal.

Brother Daniel was born Oswald Rufeisin in Poland forty-two years ago. He was reared in a Jewish home.

In World War II he obtained false documents and got a job interpreting for the Germans.

He was betrayed to the Nazis but escaped. He was sheltered by a convent, where he lived sixteen months dressed as a nun. There he became a Catholic.

After the war he said he had remained a Zionist and a Jewish nationalist. The Polish Government permitted him to go to Israel in 1959 and he entered a monastery.

People who call themselves Jews are very changeable. In the Soviet Union, they call themselves a nationality. In the U.S., in order to prevent their real number from being known, they change over to a religion, forcing the Immigration officials to list them as Germans, Russians, English, etc. By this change, the Jew could use the greater part of the quota of each country, for Jews have controlled the immigration machinery for years. Changing their names is a great feature with these Pharisees; many thousands in the U.S. have done so, making it difficult to see how they gang up to control different movements and governments. The Polish and Hungarians really have difficult names, but they don't change them.

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Conde McGinley, Editor

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